

The Sunbury American.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 9, NO. 48.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 17, NO. 92

The Sunbury American.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY H. B. MASSER,
Market Square, Sunbury, Penna.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements on letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

TO CLUBS.
Three copies to one address, \$5.00
Five copies to one address, \$10.00
Ten copies to one address, \$20.00

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years' subscription, to the amount of \$15.00.

Postmasters will please send our Agents, and frank letters containing an amount of money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

THIRDS OF ADVERTISING.
One square of 14 lines, 3 times, \$1.00
One square of 14 lines, 1 time, .50
One square of 14 lines, 2 times, .75
One square of 14 lines, 3 times, 1.00
One square of 14 lines, 4 times, 1.25
One square of 14 lines, 5 times, 1.50
One square of 14 lines, 6 times, 1.75
One square of 14 lines, 7 times, 2.00
One square of 14 lines, 8 times, 2.25
One square of 14 lines, 9 times, 2.50
One square of 14 lines, 10 times, 2.75
One square of 14 lines, 11 times, 3.00
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One square of 14 lines, 95 times, 24.00
One square of 14 lines, 96 times, 24.25
One square of 14 lines, 97 times, 24.50
One square of 14 lines, 98 times, 24.75
One square of 14 lines, 99 times, 25.00
One square of 14 lines, 100 times, 25.25

JOHN PRINTING.
We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute in the most stylish, every variety of printing.

E. B. MASSER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SUNBURY, PA.

Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Montour and Columbia.

References in Philadelphia:
Messrs. T. B. Trean, Class, Gibbons, Esq.,
Messrs. & Swartz, Linn, Smith & Co.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN COLLIERY
SUPERIOR WHITE ASH
ANTHRACITE COAL,
from the Mammoth Vein, for Furnaces, Foundries, Steamboats and Family use,
BELL, LEWIS & CO.,
Mt. Carmel, Northumberland County, Pa.

SIZES OF COAL.
LUMP, for Blast Furnaces and Cupolas,
STEAMBOAT, for Steamboats, Hot Air Furnaces and Steam.
BROKEN, for Grates, Stoves and Steg.
EGG, for Grates, Stoves and burning
SIFT, Lime.
PEA, for Limeburners and making Steam.
Orders received at Mt. Carmel or Northumberland Wharf, will receive prompt attention.
M. B. BELL,
D. W. LEWIS,
WILLIAM MUIR.

May 3, 1856.—if

DILWORTH BRANSON & CO.
Hardware Merchants,
Having removed from No. 53 to No. 73
Market Street, Philadelphia.

Are prepared, with greatly increased facilities, to fill orders for HARDWARE of every variety in great quantities, from a full assortment, including railroad Steels, Picks, &c.
Country merchants and others will find it to their interest to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
April 12, 1856.—15

U. S. OF A.
"God and our Native Land!"

MUSKIEHANN CAMP, No. 29, of the O. of the U. S. of A. holds its stated sessions every Tuesday evening in their New Hall, opposite E. S. Bright's store, Sunbury, Pa. Initiation and regalia, \$2.00.
M. L. SHINDEL, W. C.
Levi Seasholtz, R. S.
Sunbury, January 10, 1857.—oct 20 '55

O. O. U. A. M.
SUNBURY COUNCIL No. 30, O. of U. A. M. meets every Friday evening in the American Hall, opposite E. Y. Bright's store, Market Street, Sunbury, Pa. Members of the order are respectfully requested to attend.
M. L. SHINDEL, C.
S. S. HERRICKS, R. S.
Sunbury, Jan. 5, 1857.—oct 20, '55.

J. S. OF A.
WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 19, J. S. of A. holds its stated sessions every Thursday evening in the American Hall, Market Street, Sunbury.

A. A. SHINDEL, R. S.
Sunbury, January 5, 1857.—15

PURE OLIVE OIL, for table use.—Two size at 37 1/2 and 62 1/2 cents—just received by
WM. A. BRUNER,
June 31, '56.

Blackberry Brandy!
Just received a fresh supply of Blackberry Brandy and invaluable remedy for Summer Complaints.
WM. A. BRUNER,
August 2, 1856.—15

FAMILY GROCERY,
Flour, Feed and Provision Store,
SEASHOLTZ & PETERY,
Broadway, between Market & Blackberry Sts.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that they have just received a large and well selected assortment of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,
consisting in part of Hams, Shoulders, Mackerel, Herrings, White Fish, Cod Fish, Salt Preserved Meat, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Mollasses, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, (green, roasted and ground), Imperial, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Tea, Cedarware, Stone-ware, Soap, Brushes, brooms and wash lines, boots and shoes, tobacco, cigars, &c., together with every article usually found in a first class Grocery Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices, either for cash or country produce. We are also prepared to supply the citizens with fresh bread, twist, rolls, pies, puddings and cakes of every kind.
N. B. The highest cash prices will be paid for utter and eggs, corn, oats, rye and wheat.
Sunbury, May 31, 1856.—15

RIMBY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
PAPER, PRINTERS' CARDS,
ENVELOPE & RAG
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 5 MINOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA
100 tons Rags wanted for Cash.
August 23, 1856.—6m

FOR SALE—An excellent second-hand Cook and Stove Store, also several other desirable stores.—Enquire at this office.

SILVER WATCHES.—A few double case English Silver Watches, for sale at very low prices by
H. B. MASSER,
Sunbury, April 12, 1856.

Select Poetry.

From the N. O. PISCYQUE.

MEMORY.

Wandering on the shores of memory,
Gathering up the fragments cast
By the surging waves of feeling—
From the ocean of the past,
Here a shell and there a pebble,
With its edges worn away
By the rolling of the waters—
By the dashing of the spray.

Some lie smooth, and many tinted,
High upon the glistening sand;
Others, sharp and freshly scattered,
Wound when taken in the hand,
Here are wrecks of bygone treasures,
Gathered in our early years;
Gathered now in hidden caverns,
Crusted with the salt of tears.

Every hope and every sorrow,
That the world has ever known;
Vessels launched in youth's bright hour,
In this shadowy beach are thrown.
Here are pleasure boats that glided
O'er smooth waters for awhile,
Their rich cargoes of feeling,
Freighted with a kiss or smile.

Joy that vanished, ere 'twas tasted,
In but sea weed wet spray;
Eagerly we seek to grasp it—
Lo! its beauties fade away;
Floating in the distant future,
It is dipped with rainbow dyes;
But upon the sands of memory,
Now in tangled masses lies.

Here are wrecks of early friendships,
Living only in the past;
Vessels which are far too fragile,
To withstand misfortune's blast.
By their nobler barkers are lying—
Barks that weathered every gale,
Till on Death, their life boats shattered,
They were never known to fail.

Round about are remnants lying,
Of the cargoes which they bore,
And on each these words are graven:
"Friend, we've only gone before."
For it gives both pain and pleasure,
To reflect that when we die,
Scattered on the sands of Memory,
We in other hearts may lie.

TENELLA.

Arts and Sciences.

HOW PRINTING TYPE ARE MADE.

In the manufacture of printing type, various processes are gone through, all requiring very great accuracy and care. Many improvements have been made, nor is it improbable that more will be effected. We shall give a brief, and we hope a clear, description of the modern manufacture of type, as we have observed it in a large establishment in this city, where the greatest peculiarities of its own, but the general principles are the same.

The letters, etc., are first cut upon a steel punch. This requires great skill. The characters are oftentimes extremely minute, and every pains is taken to procure not only individual beauty, but general uniformity. Not only letters, but figures, signs, and ornaments in endless varieties, are thus cut. There are, also, spaces used to separate words. Quads, which are larger than spaces, separate sentences, and in general occupy the position among type that is represented by the unprinted parts, both spaces and quads, are shorter than type. In a full font of type there are about 300 different characters. The cost of the separate punches varies from two to fifty dollars. After the punch has been cut, it is indented to a certain depth into a block of copper; this is called the matrix. Electrotyping has of late years become the process of producing matrices from the type itself, by which means type foundries are enabled to avail themselves of each other's labor. Business morality is of a most elaborate quality, and it would be a useless expenditure of time to question the propriety of the practice.

An apparatus denominated the mold, is used for forming the body of the type, and to this mold, which answers for all the types of a font, the different matrices are adjusted as required.—He who adjusts the matrices to the mold is called a justifier, or more commonly a fitter. All the types of a font are of the same length and depth, though the letters vary in height. The punch is used to project over the body, as in the letter I; this projection is called the kern, and in combination with other letters the projecting part generally extends over the next letter, as in fe. In these combinations, wherein the kern would come in contact with another letter, compound types are cast, as in the case of f, e, h, ll. Some years since these combinations were much more numerous, but many have been dispensed with by altering the form of the letter.

The next operation is that of casting. The old method, which is even to the present time generally used in England, is to pour the molten metal into the matrix, in a left hand. At his right, upon a furnace, is a pot of molten metal. This metal he dips out in suitable quantities with a small ladle, and pours into the mold, at the same time giving a quick upward jerk, for the purpose of forcing the metal into the matrix, to give the type a good face. A spring which holds the matrix in its proper position, is then moved; the matrix is pried out from off the type, the mold opened, and the type thrown out. By this method an average of about 4000 types per day can be cast by one man. An important improvement was made in 1814, by Archibald Binney, of Philadelphia, whereby, with one motion of the hand, the matrix was thrown out and the mold opened. The invention increased the rapidity with which types were cast at least fifty per cent. Type casters acquired great expertise, and with the hand molds were enabled to cast with extraordinary rapidity, but only for a short time.

In 1828 the casting machine was patented by William M. Johnson, an ingenious citizen

Miscellaneous.

A French Marriage of Prudence.

The Paris Siecle contains the following:—"On the 29th of December last, a town in the North of France was quite en fete on account of the marriage of M'dlle. Eugenie D., the only daughter of a manufacturer of the neighborhood, with M. Charles V., the son of a wealthy merchant of Paris. The marriage was on prudence, and arrangement rather than of love. All the questions of interest had been carefully attended to, but the point of mutual inclination was totally neglected. Every one seemed gay and happy, except the bride. However, the ceremony took place, and a wedding banquet followed, the festivities terminated by a splendid ball. The festivities were drawing to a close, when a servant informed the bridegroom that a gentleman desired to speak with him on a very urgent affair. The bridegroom went out, but did not return for the rest of the evening. The guests, one by one, retired, and the bride, who had been removed, the types are taken to another room, where boys and girls are engaged in rubbing off the inequalities upon the sides. This is effected by bringing the type in contact with a smooth stone, prepared for the purpose, and moving it from side to side. The rubbers generally smooke several at the same time. Those letters which are kered as before described, cannot be wholly rubbed upon a flat surface, and they are consequently filed smooth by an ingenious contrivance, which prevents the kern from being injured. The faces with which the types are set together, with the faces downward, in a composing stick eight inches long, and thence are transferred to the setting stick, which is one yard in length. Those who do this are called setters. The dresser now takes the setting sticks, and placing the line of type upon a flat surface, he rubs the types with a piece of steel having sharp angles, he rubs off the edges, turning the line of type for that purpose. They are then placed, face downward, in a vice, and the dresser, with a plane, cuts a small groove in the end, over the place from which the jet has been removed. He now carefully examines the faces with a magnifying glass, rejecting all such as are in the least imperfect. The perfect types are now formed, and they are placed together, side by side, upon a small board with a frame on three edges, and is wrapped up in paper ready for the printer.

Type metal is readily fusible, and is composed of antimony, tin, and lead. These are used in various proportions, according to the size of the letter and the degree of elasticity required. Lately, a process, by which the type is cast in a fluid state, has been discovered, its durability, has been adopted to a considerable extent.

Until within a few years there were but few varieties of type in use—now they are to be counted by hundreds. They are cast from the most minute size up to large blocks of type, and in every variety of metal.

Of Diamond type (the smallest size in use), 201 lines measure 12 inches. Of an averaged sized Diamond type, 91,274 may be impressed on a surface of one square foot; and there are Diamond spaces so small that 203,182 will go to a square foot, or 1411 to the square inch; and of these about 6,200 are obtained from one pound of metal.

The largest letter regularly supplied by type foundries is called twice line pic; these are two inches on the perpendicular face, varying in width with the letter. The larger sizes that we see on show-bills, etc., are cut in wood.

Such is a brief, and we feel, very imperfect sketch of the origin, progress, and present condition of an art which has already accomplished so much for mankind. Eloquium has been exhausted in its praise—it is beyond all praise; like the sun, the air, it is a necessity.—The Art Preservative of all Arts.

It has enlightened ignorance, dispersed error, corrected superstition, and overturned abuses. It strengthens the brave, encourages the timid, inspires the desponding, and consoles the afflicted.—Its light penetrates the darkest dungeon, and cheers the most humble cottage. Truth accompanies it, and error flees before it. It will regenerate the world!—Germanicus Telegraph.

FIREARM INVENTIONS.—A cannon of wrought iron or cast-steel has been invented for field purposes by Mr. Williams, an English Government contractor, which is to be carried in the field in pieces on men's shoulders, and put together in a few minutes, so as to be stronger than any gun cast or fabricated in one piece. In this way, also, a double-barreled gun, as mere *artillerie*, required for the recoil could readily be applied. A new steam cannon has been founded in France on an old invention, said to be described in a manuscript by Leonard da Vinci, and dated 1490, extant in the archives of the French Institute. A "bullet" or "cannon" is a contrivance which may be appropriately characterized. It consists of a small air pump and cylinder, to which a tap is affixed. To this tap is attached a suitable length of flexible tubing. At the end there is a small globe, from which a tub sufficiently minute to pass into a bullet wound is fixed, the end terminating with an India rubber collar. On the top of the globe there is a small tap. A vacuum is created in the cylinder, when the bullet becomes fixed to the tube by the vacuum, and is thus withdrawn. The Board of Ordnance had their attention drawn to an improved revolving rifle, with the barrels as large as the Minie rifle now in use, and chamber similar to the repeating pistol. The weapon will discharge five shots in four seconds, and can be loaded with extraordinary facility. It is also stated that the Minie rifle has been improved upon as follows: Instead of a short iron tube inserted in the ball; it is to be made of a cavity, into which of non-rusting wire an India rubber collar. On the whole work of spreading the ball so as to completely sing or fill the rifled bore of the gun.

WATER PROOF COMPOSITION.—One-half pound of tall-oil, two ounces of turpentine, two ounces of bees wax, two ounces of rosin, and four ounces of hog's lard.—It should be rubbed on new boots or shoes two or three times before using them. By adding a small quantity of lamp black and increasing the quantity of beeswax an excellent black ball is obtained.

THE GREAT HOME of the new building of the British Museum, is said to be roofed with fibrous slabs—described as something new for builders. These slabs, which it appears are a patented article, partake of the nature of wood, can be made of any size, do not twist, shrink, or rot, and do not conduct heat or electricity.

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Miscellaneous.

The Sources of the Mississippi.—In the following eloquent description of the Mississippi river—the "father of waters"—we have a fit representation of the mingled interests of this great basin, uniting from a thousand points, and following on its deep, broad channel of national wealth and prosperity:—"Lift a bucket of water from the Mississippi river, New Orleans, and ask yourself the question, 'from whence came it?' and the answer may be, from the sandy deserts of New Mexico, from the pine hills of Carolina, from the rolling prairies of Nebraska, and from the cotton fields of Georgia; from the British possessions north of the twenty-ninth degree of latitude, separated by a thin ridge of ice-covered rocks from the streams that flow into the Arctic ocean, or from bowers of orange and magnolia that perfume the cane fields of Louisiana; from the frozen lakes that gem the bosom of Minnesota and Wisconsin, or from the sunny fountains that gush up from the flowery plains of Alabama and Tennessee; from the lake-bound peninsula of Michigan, from the hillsides of waving grain in Pennsylvania and New York; from the tobacco fields of Virginia and Maryland. It may be a part of those mighty volumes that roll their never-tiring waves through Iowa and Missouri; through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; through Kentucky and Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas.

"It is a part of the ten thousand little rills that come tumbling their way from that mountain ridge wherein arise the Columbia and Colorado of the west, or of those from whence the Delaware and Susquehanna hasten away to meet the rising sun. In the spurs of the Allegheny it has saluted the springs of the Roskoke and the Saluda, and far beyond the black hills it has locked arms with the mighty Saskatchewan as he hurried on his cheerless journey to Hudson's Bay. The springs of the Conewango listen to the roar of Niagara, and the fountains of the Platte overlook the craters of the extinct volcanoes of Utah. It has fertilized a country greater than the empire of Alexander, and has watered a richer commerce than all the rivers tributary to imperial Rome."

MORE LEAD MINES IN MISSOURI.—The lead mines of Missouri promise to be as important to the interests of that State, as the coal and iron resources of Pennsylvania have been to us. New mines have recently been discovered, of much value at the head of Swan river, in Taney county. They promise a yield of lead ore equal to that of New York county, which have become famous. About seventy feet below the surface, the miners have struck a solid bed of mineral, which seems to be inexhaustible. It is said that ten thousand pounds can be taken out from a single shaft in a day. A furnace for smelting is now in course of construction.

AN AFFLICTED HUSBAND.—A bereaved husband, standing at the grave of his deceased wife, "refused to be comforted," said to a friend as he turned towards him and laid his hand on his shoulder, "I've lost horses, and I've lost cows, and I've lost likely calves and sheep, but I never had anything to cut me like this." Wasn't that an afflicted mourner?

"This reminds us of a scene we once witnessed in a country store in one of the oldest settled districts in Western Virginia. The shop-keeper was engaged in waiting upon a customer, when a sturdy country-born Dutchman came in with a whip under his arm and said:

"Good morning, Mr. Chones."

"Ah! good morning, Mr. Appleback, how Mr. Jones is going, 'how do you do, and how is your family?"

"Well, he's all well, 'chast now," cept my wife, and she's dead again," answered Appleback.

"Indeed," said Mr. Jones, "I am very sorry to hear it. I have no doubt you are very much disturbed on account of your loss, but you must bear it with the philosophy of a Christian."

"Yes," he replied, "that is so—besure I don't know how philosophy—but I do know dat I'd sooner haf my one of my best horses dan my wife," (cane she was sick a feller for warrick?) (work)

HOG CHOLERA AND HOES.—This disease is rapidly increasing. The Madison (Ind.) Courier says it has appeared in that city, in the distilleries at Milton, and at Carrollton, Kentucky. Large numbers, it is said, have died at the last named place, and about two hundred at Milton. The hogs often die in half an hour after they are attacked. The Madison (Ind.) Courier remarks that hundreds have recently died of it in that county, and that sulphur soap has been found beneficial.

A horrible state of things exists at Springfield, Ill. The inhabitants fear that the town will shortly be depopulated, as it is reported that there are but twelve marriageable women in the city, eleven of whom are already engaged; The Springfield papers are calling for reinforcements.

SENTENCE.—John Green and John Wilson, recently convicted of burglary, and John Toll, convicted of horse stealing, in Lancaster county, Pa., were on Saturday taken to the Eastern Penitentiary at Cherry Hill, to serve their sentence of three years incarceration.

A lady informs a Boston editor that having a good constitution she can bear a great deal of happiness. Her idea of perfect bliss is a fast horse in a sleigh, plenty of buff, and a most fitting overcoat with man in it. She added, if that is not happiness, I'm open to conviction as to what it is!

GOOD BARGAIN.—The Messina Valley is equal in extent to the kingdom of Belgium, in Europe, yet the United States government purchased it three years ago for ten million of dollars. It may yet contain a million and a half of people. Gold and iron mines are already discovered among its mountains; and in its valleys grapes are produced equaling in quality the grapes from which some of the best wines of France are made.

TOBACCO GROWING IN OREGON.—Some of the farmers in Oregon appear to give much attention to tobacco. The San Francisco (Cal.) Globe says that some very fine specimens of the plant from the farm of James McGill, near Oregon City, were recently exhibited in the office of that paper.

AN INTELLIGENT POPULATION.—In the town of Washington, Vt., with less than 300 voters 440 newspapers are taken.

The young gentleman who went off with an angel in book-masin, has returned with a ter-magant in boots.

DOVATION FOR A COLLEGE.—A thousand acres of land have been given at Carbondale, Illinois, for the site of the first college in that part of Illinois, known as "Egypt."

Poetry.

A SONG FOR A FARMER'S BOY.